IN FOREIGN LANDS. Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

"Oh Venice! Venice! when thy marble walls
Are level with the waters, there shall be
A cry of nations o'er thy sunken halls,
A loud lament along the sweeping sea."

From Florence to Venice is a delightful ride of nearly 200 miles through some of the finest regions of central and Northern Italy. As far as Pistoja, famous as the place where pistols were invented, the road runs along the base of the Apennines; but at this point the ascent of the mountain is begun and the iron rail winds up the fertile slopes, giving varied and extensive views of the broad plains of Tuscany. Beyond the mountains we follow the course of the river Reno nearly to Bologus, one of the important cities of both medieval and modern Italy. Italy the property when Shylock server when Shylock server. both mediæval and modern Italy. Its chant of Venice" when Shylock says: university, established early in the 12th century, at one time numbered 10,000 students, and many important discoveries in science were made here. About thirty miles farther on we pass Ferrara, the home of Tasso, Ariosto and Titian, and seventy miles beyond Ferrara the spires and towers of Venice come in sight, apparently rising out of the sea; and crossing a bridge more than two miles long we reach the station and take a Venetian omnibus, a gondola, to our hotel, which was, according to the best authorities,

Nations, like men, often owe their fortunes to small beginnings. Upon the downfall of the Western Empire in the 5th century, a handful of the inhabitants of Northern Italy sought refuge from the conquering barbarians upon the low islands at the head of the Adriatic, thus laying the foundations of the city of Venice. From humble fishermen they gradually increased in numbers and power and obtained the mastery of the Mediterranean and the commerce of the Mediterranean and the commerce of the Venice has been justly famous for her world, and maintained an independent national existence for more than 1,200 years, until conquered by the great Bona-parte in 1797. In 1866 Venice passed from the control of Austria and is now a part of United Italy. Around its marble palaces and gloomy prisons are clustered more memories of beauty and pride, of chivalrous devotion and treacherous despotism, of romance and tragedy, of high-souled honor and the blackest well as well as sociated with this city of the sea.

We leave Venice with regret. Its pecussions of the human heart, than about passions of the human heart, the

The Venice of to day is a city of about 130,000 inhabitants, built upon 117 islands, separated by 147 canals and connected by nearly 400 bridges. The Grand Canal, shaped like a huge inverted letter S, divides the city into two nearly equal parts and runs from the railway station on the Northwest to the Piazza of St. Mark's on the Southeast. It is the Venetian Broadway. Imagine if you can, a city without the sound of horse or wagon; no broad paved atreets, but in their place narrow crooked canals, upon whose dark waters the black gondolas giide almost noiselessly; a city in fact where the rush and bustle of the nineteenth century never has and probably

Venice is the Piazza of St. Mark's, an irregular square about 600 feet in length and 250 feet wide. It is terminated on ind fine vineyards, fields of corn and indicated and 250 feet wide. and 250 feet wide. It is terminated on the East by St. Mark's, the Campanile, or bell tower, and the Doges Palace, and on the three remaining sides is surrounded the three remaining sides is surrounded. by a palatial structure, the lower story side.

with broad arcades being occupied by

The great attraction of Verous is the nels on the shore. In the summer a military band plays in the square several

pleasure seekers.

The world has nothing like the cathewhich have stood successively upon the

Passing through the vestibule one is and surpassing richness of its interior. The ceiling does not rise in pointed arches, like the great Gothic cathedrals of central Europe, neither is it flat or a line and all quarters of panelled like the mighty basilicas of the globe. Nothing can be less attractive Rome; but is hollowed out into vast or romantic, but the beauty of Shakedome shaped forms, with massive semicircular arches between, the whole covered with costly mosaics upon a gold ground. Around us rise hundreds of pil-lars of rich marble and variegated stone, while the chapels on every hand present new features of interest. The payement of tessellated marble rises and falls in waves under foot, the foundations having settled uncountly. Among the past and the settled uncountly among the past waves under foot, the foundations having settled uncountly. settled unequally. Among the relics which are here exhibited, are two alabaster columns from Solomonia to the past.

Shortly after leaving Verona we pass Lake Garda, the largest of the Italian lakes and possessing some fine someone. which are here exhibited, are two alabas-ter columns from Solomon's temple, the Near this lake is the famous battlefield stone on which John the Baptist was be-beaded, a vase containing some of the blood of the Savior, and many others struggled against the Austrian forces and regarded by the profane as of equally doubtful authenticity. The dreamy light which illuminates the shadowy aisles of this almost oriental sanctuary, enters through small windows high up at the base of the domes, and mingling with the gleam of the silver lamps which burn ceaselessly before the many shrines is second city in size in Italy and one of gleam of the silver lamps which burn from Verona brings us to Milan, the ceaselessly before the many shrines, is second city in size in Italy and one of reflected upon the wondrous imagery of the most prosperous of the entire kingthe mosaics and the stately glories of the dom. sculptured saints with a peculiarly strik-ing effect. It is worth a trip across a

ontinent to behold.

Adjoining St. Mark's on the right and eiween that church and the Grand canal, is the Doges Palace, which has been destroyed and rebuilt five times, the present edifice dating from 1350. Like nearly all structures of its class, it is things pretty much as you left them built around an open court, and its many halls and council chambers are filled with historical paintings, commemorating grand events in the history of the Repubhistorical paintings, commemorating grand events in the history of the Republic. The Hall of the Greet Council Con-The Hall of the Great Council contains Tintoretto's Paradise, the larger! oil painting ever excuted, it being 84 feet long and 34 feet wide. In the lower part of the palace we are shown the damp State prisoners have been confined; and from one of the upper stories we go out across a canal over the famous "Bridge of Sighs" referred to by Byron.

"I stood in Venice on the Bridge of Sighs A palace and a prison on each hand." This bridge connected the council chambers of the palace with the prisons beyond and contains two passages, one of which was daed for State prisoners and the out-was daed for State prisoners and the other for ordinary criminals. The many.

prisons are still used and possess nothing

Besides St. Mark, Venice has many churches, but with the limited time at our disposal only a few claim attention. The Friara contains fine monuments to Canova and Titian; Santa Maria della Salute has one of the most graceful and finely proportioned facades in Europe, and others have features of lesser in-

The Grand Canal is crossed near the The Grand Canal is crossed near the centre of the city by the celebrated bridge called the Rialto. It is a single arch of 74 feet span, 32 feet high and rests on 12,000 piles. It was built in the 16th century and contains three passage-ways with a row of shops on each side of the centre passage. The name Rialto, was criginally applied to the main island of

"Signor Antonio, many a time and oft In the Risito you have rated me, Even there where merchants most do congregate."

The Grand Canal by moonlight is justly regarded as one of the most fascinating sights in Europe. The palaces which line its shores have many of them seen their best days, and in the glare of the poonday supappear a trifle "seedy" to noonday sun appear a trifle "seedy" to say the least; but the glamor of the soft moonlight throws a charitable vail over the dilapidation and evidences of decay and the surroundings all combine to form

a scene of enchanting beauty.

The gondola, which forms the only means of transportation in Venice, is a singular craft about 30 feet in length, with a sharply elevated prow and seats in the centre for the passengers. The boatmen stand on a deck at the stern and propel the gondola with a broad, flexible oar, literally pushing, with a peculiarly dextrous stroke, their way through the water. Such perfect control

Venice has been justly famous for her advancement of the arts. Here Galileo advancement of the arts. Here the first invented the telescope. Here the first newspaper was printed in the sixteenth century and sold for a coin called a Ga-zetta. Here the Order of Jesus, or Jesuits, was organized in 1536. The names

We leave Venice with regret. Its pecuwe leave venice with regret. Its peculiar location, its wonderful history, the evidences of its past greatness, all combine to make it one of the most interesting cities of Europe to the American traveler. When we compare our own hundred years of national life with the twelve centuries during which this city maintained an independent existence, we feel that many of our faults and fol-lies can be excused on the score of youth and inexperience; but on the other hand, when we compare the condition of the American people with the best days of these old nations, we feel no reason to be

we stop over one train at Verona, a city of about 70,000 population and about 75 miles from our starting point. We pass through Padua and Vicenza and as we never will reach; a city which seems to live in the romance of its past, and you will have some idea of Venice.

The grand central point of interest in very fertile and highly cultivated. A

s a the old Roman amphitheatre built A. I smaller square extending from St Mark's 90, and still in good preservation. Its Southward to the Grand Canal, the outer wall was thrown down by an earthfamous winged lion of St. Mark's and the quake in the 12th century, but the seats statue of St. Theedore standing as senti- are almost perfect, and could Barnum or Forepaugh secure a lease of it they would find in its broad arena ample space for times each week and the entire piazza is the "Greatest Show on Earth," while an filled every evening with a gay crowd of audience of 25,000 could be accommo-The world has nothing like the cause dral of St Mark's. It was built in the eleventh century, in the form of a Greek work of the gladiators. In fact at the time of our visit an itinerant rope walker than a great dome over the centre cross, with a great dome over the centre time of our visit an itinerant rope walker and four smaller ones over the arms. It had been giving an entertainment there is in the Byzantine style, and the oriental and his rope was still stretched across splendor and magnificence of its decora-tions cannot be described. Above the the arena. But the amphitheatre is not tions cannot be described. Above the the arena. But the amphitheatre is no portal are the celebrated bronze horses the only point of interest in Verona. The romantic and sentimental traveler will arches of Nero, Domitian, Trajan and find in the garden of an old Franciscan Constantine at Rome, were taken to Conmonastery, near the Southern wall, an brought to Venice by Zeno, taken to Paris by Napoleon but restored again to Venice in 1815.

Passing the Constantine the Great, old stone sarcophagus, likened by many unappreciative minds to an old stone borse trough, which is pointed out as the Passing the Constant of the devoted Romeo ceased his attention some years ago, the fair Juliet has since had many callers; as the bottom of the sarcophagus is covered to a depth of several inches with visiting cards, represen spere's play draws thousands of visitors here each year. The house of the Capulets is in a street near by and is now oc-cupied as a hotel. Verons was one of al," the others being Peschiera, Mantua

TRAVELER.

In the Country.

Returned Prodigal-"Dear! Dear How little the old farm has changed !" Honest Farmer-"Very few changes

new pup."
"Yes; poor Carlo! !!e died of old are ten years ago. That dog you see is his grandson."
"And over there is the chicken-house I helped to build for old Biddy's first

"Yes; poor old Biddy! I wish I had known you were coming home." "Because I might have saved her, but took her to market last week.—Phila-

Liphia Call.

Brick made of small discarded corks now constitutes an industry of Ger-

"ONE OF THE KING'S JEWELS." A Tribute to the Memory of the Late Bish-

The mournful interest that has every where been excited, especially in the South, among people of all denomina-tions, by the news of the death of Bishop Pierce is in a measure explained in the following warm tribute to his memory written by a member of the News and Courier staff, who owes his collegiate education to the generosity of the Bishop:
Bishop George F. Pierce came from
good stock, and his lineage could be
traced back to the settlement of Jamestown. He was a son of the world re-nowned Dr. Lovick Pierce, who died in 1879, aged 93, and who has been preach-ing the gospel sixty-six years. Bishop ing the gospel sixty-six years. Bishop Pierce was 74 at the time of his death Pierce was 74 at the time of his death, and had been preaching nearly fifty-five years. Father and son have left a greater impress upon Southern Methodism than any other two men that ever lived, not excepting the scholarly Wesley, who was its founder, nor the awful and anomalous orator Whitefield, whose flutelike voice wooed sinners into listening, while his arguments frightened them into repentance. The elder Pierce learned to read after he was 21, and at 50 was acknowledged to be the greatest preacher of his denomination in America. preacher of his denomination in America.

As a Methodist pulpit orator he was never surpassed until his own son eclipsed him. Bishop Pierce had all the advantages of the schools, a mind as clear as ashes to find him. Of a truth, "the day of a man's death is better than the day a sunbeam and a heart like the heart of a little child. He graduated at the Uniof his birth; and though after this skin versity of Georgia in the same class with Gen. Robert Toombs, with whom he worms devourour bodies, yet in the flesh Gen. Robert Toombs, with whom he maintained a most unreserved intimacy up to the time of his death. Aside from their transcendent intellects two men more widely different never lived. Their friendship, covering a period of nearly sixty years, is another illustration of the affinity of extremes. Gen. Toombs sought the good things of this world, and he obtained them if any man since Solomon has done so. Ancestry, wealth, inherited and acquired, intellect. After all, the death of men like Bishop

wealth, inherited and acquired, intellect social position, political preferment and even personal attractions of the highest order combined to make this man happy. Last year in Washington, Georgia, where he lived all his life, he was baptized and received into the Methodist Church by Bishop Pierce. That day he said: 'George's life (meaning that of the Bishop) has been a perpetual sermon to me, and the great mistake of my life was leaving Christ out of my calculations." As an orator, Bishop Pierce was both made and born. As a beiles lettre rhetorician he had few equals among English speaking people. At the age of 30 he was pronounced by Henry Clay to be "the most eloquent man in America."

He met with and was a momter of per-haps as many distinguished deliberative

and in every one without dispute he was pointed out as the oratorical Corypheus of them al!. In a debating tilt, whoever was second he was first. He was versatile to the last degree. He could be a May morning or a September storm, as it suited him best. The first General ashamed of our growth and civilization.

Leaving Venice in the early morning Assembly of his church to which he was ever elected was the most historic; in its debates he made for himself a fame which has climbed the mountains of two hemispheres and built for itself a near beside the esgle's. The Assembly was the great General Conference of 1844, which, to use the trite phrase, "Split the two Methodisms." Up to the meeting of that Conference the Methodist Church in the United States had been one organ-ic body. As is well known it divided

Southern bishops, Andrew, bad married a lady who owned slaves, and the North-ern, especially the New England, delethe slaves or give up his office in the Episcopacy. The Southern delegates stood by Bishop Andrew, and the two sections divided as Methodists, at least. When the papers announced the division of the Methodist Church Daniel Webster, who was then in the Sansta said itser. who was then in the Senate, said it was in the great debate on the resolution to expel Bishop Andrew that Bishop Pierce, then a young man of 30, distinguished himself. One of the speakers, Dr. Peck having threatened that unless Bishop Andrew was deposed for holding slaves the New England churches would withreplied at some length and closed with this sentence: "Let New England go; joy go with her and peace will stay bejoy go with her and peace will stay behind her; she has for many a year been a thorn in the flesh and an emissary of the devil sent to buffet us." This is the harshest sentence that has ever been re corded of him, and that was fully justified by the provocation.

It is difficult for one who has never been in Georgia to understand exactly the extent of Bishop Pierce's influence

and popularity. The love-literal love people of the same denomination than it was to people of the same complexion. It is said of him that he never had an enemy. Certainly he was every man's frieud. Barring politics, he had more influence than any fifty men in Georgia when he died. His home, "Sunshine," is situated several miles from any station but immediately on the railroad. For twenty-five years it has been a standing order from the authorities of the road that any train signalled must stop for the accommodation of the Bisop and his family. A man in Georgia once beat another for speaking disrespectfully of Bishop Pierce. Neither of them were members of any church, and neither had ever seen the Bishop.

While Bishop Pierce shone in debate

and was mighty in counsel, it was as a "camp meeting preacher" that he was at his best. Camp meetings have always been a distinctive feature of Methodism. Bishop Pierce was their champion. Camp meetings, as they once were, are rapidly passing away, and their champion is already gone. But they have become a part of Methodist history. At these gatherings, all through the Southern States, for forty years past Bishop Pierce's pesence has been coveted, prized and remembered. Humble as he was, wherever he went he towered above the other preachers, like Saul above the armies of Israel. No man could wear his armor or fill his place. His power over the people has never been equalled, since the days of Whitfield. On one occasion, about thirteen years ago, he preached at an "arbor meeting"—a series of camp meetings—in Jefferson County, Georgia. A colder, more phlegmatic and fashionable audience would be hard to find in the country than that was. The audience was all silks and smiles and feathers.
But when this great preacher rose they
saw his white, sad face and flashing eyes,
they caught the spirit of solemnity that
was in him. He awed them. His sentences flowed like a river and fit his text like a groove. Everybody mellowed as he proceeded. Hearing him was one half the ermon and seeing him the other, for his face was all eglow with "the light that never was on sea or land." In less than fifty minutes that vast throng was room.

in a storm. Scores of people, some o the world may forget Bishop Pierce, but Jefferson County, Georgia, will remem-ber him. He was a type of the Metho-dist preacher that is rapidly becoming extinct. Few will be greater and none purer than he was. With all his friends and honors and fame, his heart was no ere; he had placed it with his treasures in a country where "moth and rust doth not corrupt and where thieves do no break through and steal." He preached the Gospel of the Son of God to the third generation of men, and when at last, i the shodow of two worlds, he came t for him. Four months ago he preached the funeral sermon of his aged colleague Bishop Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, in Nashville. To look back now it seemed that then the "sunset of life gave him mystical love," for in that sermon he said: "Time like an ever rolling stream bears all its sons away. Soon the grave will be our home and the worms our companions. Brethren, let us all ask ourselves the question, 'who will be the next?" He was the next. He was gathered to his fathers in the course of nature, and in due time, like a shock of one of the King's buried jewels and God will take him home with Him at last if He has to burn the world and sift the

Pierce is the best argument in favor of a future existence. If a Benevolent Power not suffer annihilation. As for Bishop Pierce, we have an intuition, independent of revelation, which answers us that toloves and moves in some beautified land where azure isles loom up from seas of silver, where eyery bosom is peaceful, every eye is tearless and every face is radiant with an inward and irrepressible

Inventions of Half a Century.

The number of inventions that have been made during the past fifty years is unprecedented in the history of the world. Inventions of benefit to the human race have been made in all ages since man was created, but looking back for half a hundred years, how many more are crowded into the past fifty than into any other fifty since recorded in history. The perfection of the locomotive, and the now world traversing steamships, the telegraph, the telephone, the audiphone the sewing machine, the photograph, the cylinder printing press, chromo lithograph printing, the elevator for hotels and other many storied buildings, the cotton gin and the spinning jenuey, the reaper, the mower, the steam thresher, the steam fire engine, the improved process for making steel, the application of ether and chloroform to destroy sensibility in painful surgery cases, and so on through a long catalogue. Nor are we yet done in the field of invention and discovery. The application of coal gas and pretroleum to heating and cooking apparations in the heating and cooking operations is only trembling on the verge of successful ex-periment, the introduction of the steam from a great central reservoir to general owed as among the coming events, the artificial production of butter has already created a consternation among dairymen the navigation of the air by some device akin to our present balloon would also seem to be prefigured, and the propulsion indicated by the march of experiment. There are some problems which we have hitherto deemed impossible of solution, but are the mysteries of even the mos improbable of them more subtle to grasp than that of the ocean cable or that of the photograph or the telephone? We talk by cable with an ocean rolling be-tween; we speak in our voices to friends a hundred miles or more from where we articulate before the microphome. Un-der the blazing sun of July we produce ice by chemical means, rivaling the most solid and crystaline productions of nature person's arm to the face of another, and t adheres and becomes an intregal por tion of his body. We make a mile of white printing paper and send it on a pool that a perfecting printing press folded and counted, many thousands per hour. Of a verity, this is the age of in-vention, nor has the world reached a stopping place yet.

"Papa is Running the Engine."

One beautiful morning in the spring of 1863, I was on board a passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, crossing the green glazes from the Alleghanies westward. At that time this railroad was held alternately by the Federal and Confederate armies, and travel was neither safe nor pleasant. On the occasion of which I write the train was behind its time, and was running at a very high speed, and as we were whirled around sharp curves, over fields, and across bridges, nearly every one on board manifested some anxiety at each jerk and jar of the train. All eyes were turned to the windows, and many faces were a look of uncasiness. I was thinking of the probabilities of the train being hurled over an embankment, and the fearful scenes that must follow, when I observed a bright little girl of four or five summers approaching me, and, as she extended her little hand and bade me "Good

ed her little hand and bade me "Good morning" in a sweet, clear voice, I engaged her in conversation, by asking her if she were not afraid to ride on the cars. To which she repiled:

"Sometimes, but I am not afraid this morning." "Why," I asked, "are you not afraid this morning? Everybody else seems to be afraid; and, besides, we are running very rapidly." "Oh, there is no danger at all," she replied, "papa is running the engine."

Her father was the engineer, and she had such implicit confidence in his abili-

had such implicit confidence in his abili-ty to protect her, that she felt perfectly I shall never forget the lesson of faith and trust I learned from that dear child. When clouds, and storms, and darkness surround my pathway, and I almost fee that I must perish, I remember that it is my Father in Heaven that watches over me, and if I will only take His proffered hand, He will lead me in paths of peace, beside the still waters. Oh, bless His

name forever!

- "Couldn't you find room enough for yourself on that bench without pushing that little boy off on the floor?" asked an Austin school teacher of the bad boy of the school. "I didn't want any room for myself," was the reply; "I wasn't crowded at all." "Then why did you push him off?" "To give him more room. He was the boy who was crowd-ed, so I pushed him off to give him plenas completely under his control as a piece of so I pushed him off to give him ple of machinery. They followed his gest ty of room. There is a great deal mo tures with their bodies; and, when he room off a bench than there is on it."

sat down, the pent up emotion burst forth in a storm. Scores of people, some of Habit. THE PEOPLE WHO WEST, Slaves of a Degrading And Brutalizing The only way in which a victim can be properly treated is by putting himself in The Colony Which Horace Greely Sent Out Into the Desert.

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1884.

Fourteen years ago Horace Greely was chiefly instrumental in sending a colony of 100 families to Colorado to make an less desert by means of irrigation. They went forth from the eastern States under the guidance of Mr. Meeker-the same man who was afterwards massacred by the Indians. The colony located on the Cache la Pondre creek, which is fed by the melting snows of Long's Peak. The town of Greely was laid out in 1870 not far from where the creek empties into the South Platte river, and is fifty-five miles north of Denver and about the some twenty or thirty miles out in the plain east of the mountain range. Sev-eral other streams flow out of the Long's

empty into the Platte near Greely.

The first year was devoted to erecting shanties and digging a long caual and latteral ditches. The second year some latieral ditches. The second year some crop was raised; the third year every green thing was devoured to the last blade by the grasshopper plague. This was in 1873. Many of the colonists, becoming discountered to the colonists, began to reward the efforts of the colo-nists. The Greely setlement is now the is the handsomest in the State.

The first canal constructed was twenty

feet wide and thirty miles long, and ca-pable of watering 60,000 acres of land. Since then other canals have been con structed and large areas of country laid under water. Greeley now contains upward of 3,000 inhabitants, living in 600 hundred nice houses, embowered in shade trees and each with its fruitful garden. One of the best hotels in the State is there; a Chicago man has established a National bank; there are two well conducted newspapers, several flour year so much wheat was raised in the country that a good many thousand bushels of surplus were shipped east for a market. The Greeley colony having set a successful example, numerous other colonies have followed in its foot-steps and profited by its mistakes. It is now surrounded by such colony towns as Fort Collins, Evans, Longmont, Platteville, Loveland, Eaton, Windsor, Berthoud, Boulder, and other towns all practicing

its methods.

A citizen of Greely took me for A citizen of Greely took me for a drive into the country to see farming by irrigation. We passed through scores of beautiful farms growing as fine crops as I ever saw in any country. There were I ever saw in any country. There were numerous wheat fields that will produce more than thirty bushels per acre—not small patches, but fields of twenty to 100 acres of magnificent wheat; other fields were covered with oats, which will yield forty to sixty hushels of excellent qualiforty to sixty bushels of excellent quali ty. There was a great deal of corn look-ing fairly well, and which will produce thirty or thirty-five bushels per acre. Corn is the poorest crop grown, and the best one is alfalfa, a species of clover,

which grows with wonderful luxuriauce rapidly. Several farmers assured me the hold it takes upon one. The timothy or blue grass in the Eastera States. (Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana

are called Eastern States.)

There is a perfect furor for alfalfa in Colorado, and thousands of acres were sown with its seed this spring around Denver and Greely. Once fairly rooted in the ground it grows and produces for of its peculiarities is that it strik a down to an astonishing depth. The roots of the vice become so through having taken five year old alfalfa, are found to have the drug to relieve pain. We cometime penetrated ten feet, and in some instancer even deeper. It is the remarkable property of going deep down in search isture that makes the plant so valuable in these dry regions. Alfalfa is un-doubtedly the fodder of the future on these arid plains wherever a little irrigation to give it a start can be procured It is a perfect success in Utah and Califorms, and is proving to be the same in Colorado and New Mexico. The most extensive system of irrigation at present in the State is in the country around Greeley for twenty or thirty miles. The quantity of land that can now be wet is not far from 200,000 acres, which is more tically incurable. He has not the will not far from 200,000 acres to the land to the state of the land to the land to the will not far from 200,000 acres to the land to the will not far from 200,000 acres to the land to the will not far from 200,000 acres to the land to the lan the present time. The farms in the Greeley region mostly exceed eighty acres and some several hundred. The Utah farms of the Saints consist of patches of a dozen acres or a score a most; but they are very carefully tilled

A Chat With Bayerd.

"I do not recollect any National canyear. As a usual thing all the issues are made up by this time and the campaign is well under way in all the States. Now there are not a half dozen States in which the campaign has become animated. The fight is warm in Ohio, but i is owing to the October election."
"To what do you attribute this unpre

cedented dullness?" asked the Post cor-"To a lack of sharp divisions between "To a lack of sharp divisions between the two parties," replied the Senator. "Of course there are issues, but they lack the intensity which has marked the issues of the past campaigns. The Republicans made a systematic and determined effort to revive the bloody shirt issue, but they failed. The Sherman outrage committee was organized for that distinct purpose, but the scheme did not work. The tranquility of the country, North and South, is so apparent that the people saw through the thin disguise of the two parties," replied the Senator. "Of course there are issues, but they work. The tranquility of the country, work. The tranquility of the country, North and South, is so apparent that the people saw through the thin disguise of this partisan conspiracy to kindle anew ger, but with something to occupy his mind. All these treatments would make and those who have the only one that will grow in popular interest till the day of election. The first great need of this country is honesty in

- Mr. Joseph E. Glenn, of Helena, Newberry County, was struck in the eye by an umbrella, which was blown against him by the wind, last week, and the sight was destroyed. He lost his other

the administration of the government.

Senator Bayard in the Houston Post.

- Who ever heard of a hat band play-

It was stated recently in a Boston per that inquiry among some of the leading physicians of that city has elic-ited the fact that the opium habit has ited the fact that the opium habit has ited the fact that the opium habit has long been recognized by them as one of the great evils of society. It exists chiefly among the middle classes, but is chiefly among the middle classes, but is said:

"It is now twenty-five years that the party have controlled the unhappily confined to no rank or condition of men, and includes among its victims even members of the medical profession whose knowledge of the dangerous character of the drug would naturally be supposed to deler them from indulging in its use.

"It is now twenty-nve years that the Republican party have controlled the administrative and executive affairs of the country, and it is of the first importance that you and I should consider the question whether that is not as long as one set of men ought to continue in ab-

"I believe that the practice of taking opium is on the increase. It is difficult to get a good idea of how far the habit is prevalent, for the tendency of opium using is to make men stealthy and deceitful, so that the cases which the doctors treat are exceptional ones. Very often for the last viscous account of the war. I ask your attention only treat are exceptional ones. treat are exceptional ones. Vory often men ere led into the nabit by having taken opium in some form to relieve pain. I had one case, that of a young man who had been suffering from a painful disease, and having a certain amount of work to do in a given time took opium to enable him to accomplish becoming discouraged, sold out their improvements for what they could get, shook the dust of Greely off their feet, and returned to their eastern homes. But other bolder and tougher men took the place of the despendent "tenderfeet."

I took opium to enable him to accomplish the task. He succeeded, that found himfor it, and he professed to be willing to follow my directions. He was taking ten grains a der when he came to me, and I began to reduce the dose. He took ten grains a der when he came to me, and I began to reduce the dose. He took The struggle for existence continued, but it in the form of a hypodermic injection, and pledged himself to take only the dose which I would put in the syringe. I commenced reducing at the rate of a most presperous and happy community in the whole of Colorado, and the town a greater rate he would feel it, and would after me as early as 4 o'clock in the morning to give him another dose. He would not abide by my treatment, but used to buy laudanum and drink it. Of course, under these circumstances I could do nothing for him. He finally committed suicide, as nearly all opium esters do at last. The habit leads to a condition

of melancholy, with suicidal tendencies. "I have known people to do without the necessities of life to satisfy the cravings of their appetite for opium. The old woman, dependent on a chari-table institution, used to sell what she got as a charity each month in order to buy the drug. People who are slaves to the habit will do anything to appease their cravings.
"I consider that the prevalence of the

vice is largely due to carelessness in pre-scribing by physicians. I am very care-ful not to label medicines containing opium in such a way as to let the patients know what they are taking, or to give them the opportunity to duplicate the prescription. Some people are afraid to take a prescription with opium in it, and I am frequently such in the various other ways. Sometimes it is in the form of laudanum, at other times it is the crude epium, and very often it is in the form of morphia. The method usually depends on the way in which the podermic injection is as common a for

as any."
"I think the habit of opium taking has very much increased in the last twentyfive years," was the opinion of another physician. "In proportion to the number of opium users a great many are to took the ride the farmers were mowing alfalfa for the second the stail season, and they will make hay again toward the least of August, and some of them twict before winter. Everybody testified to the excellent character of this feed and its nutritious quality for cattle and milk cows. It is fed to hogs, and fattens them rapidly. Saveral for the acre. When I icans for the last nineteen years have said to every Democrat, 'You shall have no position in the control of the affairs of government.' They have seen fit to occupy that position—a cruel, proscriptive policy, excluding every man that did not agree with them. And what do you think of it, my countrymen? They have seen fit to occupy that position—a cruel, proscriptive policy, excluding every man that did not agree with them. And what do you think of it, my countrymen? be found among the physicians. I know its nutritious quality for cattle and milk opium habit is far worse than the habit cows. It is fed to hogs, and fattens them that one acre of alfalfa will produce as much fodder as five or six acres of clover, only that the hold it takes upon one. The liquor habit bears about the same relation to much fodder as five or six acres of clover, only that tea and coffee do to liquor."

testimony, as follows: carelessness of physicians in prescribing and the use of patent medi-cines containing a large proportion of opium are powerful sources of the for-mation of the habit. Opium is one of the most valuable of drugs, but must be nearly a lifetime without renewing. One prescribed with intelligence, or it becomes one of the most dangerous. majority of the men who are addicted to have reason to suspect the opium habit Those who are addicted to it are secretive and deceptive, and take great pains to keep the fact concealed from us. We treat, and he professed to be willing to co-operate with us, but after a while we discovered that he had a box of opium pills concealed in his bed, and was thus counteracting all we did. The oplum habit is infinitely worse than alcoholism. Liquor is an infant and oplum is a giant. power to co-operate, and without the co-operation of the patient the opium habit cannot, under ordinary conditions, be successfully treated.

"The proportion of opium users, however, is greater among the women than among the men, and in many cases women form the habit for the sake of the stimulus. It is more convenient than liquor and less liable to be d'atteted. I have heard the statement mode that factory girls in a town in this State were in the habit of buying three or four ounces of laudanum after they got paid off for the week, and with this they would have a regular 'opium drunk.'

"When a man has the opium habit the cure is not a question of weeks, but of months, and to be cured at all be must be kept under surveillance, so that he cannot elude his physicians and con-tinue the habit. Otherwise his willto reform is gone and his moral sense is destroyed, so that he will ever require money, and those who have the means can have treatment in private asylums. The public institutious do not treat cases of this kind, and it is a blue outlook for those who are poor.

"With the exception of the case I have mentioned all my opium patients have gone away uncured. They would remain for a short time and leave, asying they were all right. I could not detain them and so they returned to the habit.

"I do not know how the opium habit can be dealt with by law. Opium can be sought by anyone; and evec if the indiscriminate sale of it were forbidden, op um users would contrive to obtain it.

properly treated is by putting himself in proper care in such a way that he cannot leave until a good result is obtained."

Why a Change Is Needed.

A prominent physician of Boston, who was questioned on the subject, says:

"I believe that the practice of taking opium is on the increase. It is difficult to get a good idea of how for its."

question whether that is not as long as one set of men ought to continue in absolute control. In other words, the question is before us, ought there not to be a change? That is the first question that strikes your attention. for the last nineteen years, during which that party has controlled the administra-I will refer by way of illustration only to one year, the last year, as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury. The collections and expenditures amounted The history of those transactions is found in many thousand volumes, and they were recorded by many thousands of men—men belonging to one party only. No Democrats have been allowed to participate in any of the affairs of the country. I speak in substatuce; an occasional Democrat may have been allowed an office but for the have been allowed an office, but for the great purposes of administrative affairs of the Government Democrats have been rigidly excluded, and to you men the question is presented now: Ought there not to be a change? Who knows what is wrong in the books? Shall they be opened? Shall there be an opportunity for us to know what has been wrong in the records of the country, so that we may know whether it is well or ill with the country. May I ask your attention to another illustration of this subject? I

do not claim that the one political party, in the first place, in its organization, is probably any more bonest than the other. If we had no political parties in this country and were going to establish two political parties and the probably any more bonest than the other. political parties, and were to run a line side were to be of one party and the mon on this side of the other party, the chances are there would be just as many and as many rogues on one side, perhaps, and as many regues on one side, pernaps, as on the other.

"But take another step in this thought. Suppose this party comes into power and it becomes established that it is going to retain its power for twenty years, to have the sentence of the effect that it is power to be sentenced.

the control of the offices, the control of the mone; and of the country, don't you see that all the rogues on this side would gradually come ever and join the strong side? Isn't that human nature? And more than that, don't you know that as they came over they would gradually push the honest men on this side back and back until they would take the control of the dominant party themselves? To a very large extent that would prove to be the human nature of the case.

"I have one step further to go in this argurent. I am trying to establish the proposition that there ought now to be a change. I do not know why the Repubcondition have we come? I refer now to the statement made by Mr. Calkins, the Republican candidate for Governor, in his speech at Richmond a week ago Still another Boston physician adds his He said we now have \$400,000,000 in the Treasury. Do you know how he came to say that? He said that by way of braggadocio, by way of a taunt to Democrats. He said that the Republican party when it came into power found an empty Treasury, and now it has \$400, 000,000 in the Treasury. Do you want to hear me express my opinion of what is the fortunate condition of the country? try? Well, it is not in having a Treairy overflowing; it is not in c from the people untold millions of money that it may be hid away in the vaults

the Treasury.

"What right has the Government to \$400,000,000 of the people's money that it has no occasion to use in the administration of United States affairs? What would be the effect if taxes were reduced so that the money would come back into your pockets and into the channels of trade? Don't you know that it would stimulate enterprise?"

Three Meals a Day.

An English writer gives some much-needed advice as to the times and frequency of meals. In his opinion the present usual practice of three meals a day has good reason, as well as custom, in its fevor. When work of any kind is being Jone, whether mental or bodily, 100 pounds of starch into sugar after a the intervals between taking food should short boiling with the dilute acid. The not be so long as to entail demands on acid mixture is neutralized with marble not be so long as to entail demands on the system when its store of material for the generation of force is exhausted. An ordinary full meal, in the case of a An ordinary full meal, in the case of a healthy man, is generally considered to have been completely digested and to have passed out of the stomach in four hours. A period of rest should then be granted to the stomach. Assuming that two hours are allowed for this, the interval between one meal and another would be six hours; and this accords with the arrivages of most men. Do. er would be six hours; and this accords with the experience of most men. During rest and sleep there is less waste going on, and especially during sleep there is a greatly diminished activity of all the functions of the body. The interval, therefore, between the last useal of one day and the first of the next may be longer, as it generally is, than between the several day meals. Assuming that breakfast be taken between 8 or 9 o'clock, there should be a mid-day meal about I or 2. The character of this must depend on the nature of the day's occupation on the nature of the day's occupation and the convenience of the individual. With women and children this is generally their hungry time, and the mid-day repast, whether called luncheon or dinner, is the chief meal. So it is with the middle and laboring classes, for the most part. But for the merchants, professional men and others, whose occupations take them from home all the day, this is inconvenient, and, moreover, it is not found conducive to health or comfort to work. There can, however, be no doubt that much evil arises from attempting to go through the day without food, and then with exhausted powers sitting down to a hearty meal. Something of a light, easy, digestible, but sustaining character, should be taken toward 1 or 2 o'clock.

— Contempt of court—The small boy who hangs around the parlor and makes faces at his big sister's beau,

Tempting Balt Refused.

ALBANY, September 6 .- The move-

ments of ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling this week have been watched very closely by politicians here, who believe that important political developments relative to the action of the old Stalwart faction in this State may be expected soon. Mr. Conkling passed through this city this afternoon, on his way from Utica to New York. He was accompanied by ex Secretary Geo. C. Gorham, and was met at the station by John F. Sayth and two or three other political friends, who held a twenty minute conference with the Marketter of the conference with t twenty minute conference with him. Mr. Conkling turned a deaf ear to the report ers, and declined to say a single word course in the campaign. There is good authority, however, for stating that overtures have been made to him by intimate friends of Mr. Blaine, acting with his knowledge, to take a hand in the contest in New York. Two or three speeches were all that was asked. The original meeting in New York shortly after the Maine election. Mr. Blaine, flushed with a glorious victory in the Pine Tree State, was to be present, and Mr. Conkling was to be the principal orator. Under these brilliant auspices the Republican campaign in this State was to be inaugu-rated. The effect, it was expected, would be similar to that caused four years ago, when the sulking Achilles left his tent and, with Gen. Grant, took up the Garfield banner and made a victorious charge on the Democratic hosts in Ohio and Indiana. In return for his services Mr. Conkling, it is rumored, is to have no opposition from Mr. Blaine's follow the time for the election of United States Senator arrives. The scheme was not lacking in authority, the feast was tempting, but unfortunately the "turkey gob-bler" declined to enter the trap, and public reconciliation with his hated rival was too humiliating to Mr. Conkling's was too huminating to Air. Conking's pride. He will neither take the stump for the Republican ticket nor consider any bargains with the "Plumed Knight."
Whether his energies will be actively exerted in any other direction this Fall cannot yet be ascertsined.

to capture the next Assembly showed that the ex Senator's friends were early in the field. It has been since learned that in several districts the Blaine managers, expecting that the plan of harmony outlined above would be carried out, had arranged slates on which the names of prominent Stalwarts figured as the chosen candidates for Congress and Assembly. Any sadrifices were to to be made to placate the anti-Blaine wing. Votes for Mr. Bleine were sorely needed, and the breaches in the Republican ranks had to breaches in the Republican ranks had to be repaired at any cost. Within the past fiw days it has been whispered that the pre-arranged slates have been broken and that it is announced that if the Stalwarts that it is announced that if the Stalwarts want the Assembly they will have to fight for it. One theory is that the Stalwarts have discovered that their early work had been so effective that no aid from the Blaine men is required. They had outwitted slow Warner Miller, and can now snap their fingers at the advances made by that crowd. Another rumor is that a combination has been formed by Senator Miller and his adherents on one Senator Miller and his adherents on one side, and Chairman James D. Warren and part of the Stalwarts on the other, by which the Hon, Chauncey M. Depew is to be put in Senator Lapham's seat, and the Warren party is to be recognized in the distribution of patronage by the next Administration. In either case Mr. Conkling's Stalwart "razors will be flying in the air" at an early date.—Special to the New York Times.

Corn-Starch Sugar.

The starch-sugar industry in the United States consumes daily 40,000 bushels of corn and produces grape sugar busness of corn and produces grape sugar and glucose syrup of the yearly value of \$10,000,000. There are thirty factories in the United States, furnishing their product to brewers and for the manufac-ture of table syrup and the adulteration of cane sugar. It is also largely used in or cane sugar. It is also largely used in confectionery, in canning fruits, making fruit jellies, and in cooking. Artificial honey is made of it, and so, also, is vinegar. In France and Germany potato starch is used instead of cora, the latter country consuming over 70,000 tons of starch and making 40,000,000 tons of starch augar. The industry is an increasstarch sugar. The industry is an increasing one, and is another of the many contributions of chemical technology to the wealth of nations. In 1811 Kirchhoff prepared sugar from starch by the present process, which consists, in brief, of extracting the pure starch from corn or potatoes, transforming this into sugar by treatment with dilute acid, purifying and then concentrating the product to either glucose syrup or crystalline grape sugar. By this process fifty-six pounds of corn will yield thirty pounds of starch sugar, the rest being used for cattle food, as it is rich in nutritive matters.

The corn is steeped in hot water for everal days, ground between burr stones, the starch separated on silk sieves, cleaned by alkaline waters and separated from he waters by deposition. The conversion into sugar may be accour various acids. In practice, o ad one-balf pounds of sulphuric acid mil change acid mixture is neutralized with marble dust, decolorized by filtering through boneblack, and is ready for the market as a coloriess liquid or as snow white crystals. When made into table syrup it is mixed with cane syrup to give it flavor and tone, the cane syrup being used much as butter is to give bovine qualities to oleomargarine. For brewing it is a very imperfect substitute for barley malf, as it is deprived of the nitrogenous bodies and mir cral salts originally contained in the corn. For the adulteration tained in the corn. For the adulteration of brown cane sugars, grape; sugar is added to the extent of twenty, or more per cent. But as the adulterant is perfectly harmless nothing is lost except in taste, as glucose only has two-thirds the asse, as gueces only has two-inites the awestening power of cane augar. By no commercial process can all the starch be changed into gueces, about five per cent. remaining as intermediate products; mainly maltose and dextrine, which, though harmless to the human system, have no sweetening power.—Indianapolis Journal. Distanced in

Appeal, in furnishing a sketch of the late General L. Pope. Walker, makes the following statement, which the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Mesenger says is no doubt correct: "Fifteen years ago Gen: Walker gave a graphic and interesting history of the cabinet meeting the night before Fort Sunter was hombarded, and in that conversation paid a high compilment to General Robert Toombs of Georgia. General Toombs, with all his impetuosity, violently opposed the assault. General Walker, said he naced the floor like a caged lina, and suddonly straightoning himself up in all his physical and intellerual grandeur, he imploringly said: Gentlemen, I beseech you to pause and reflect before you give an order which will shake the continent and dry ich the land in blood."